

People.

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VOL. VIII-NO. 36.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 4, 1898.

PRICE 2 CENTS

To the Rev. Knapp of Painted Post, N. Y.

MODERN PHARISEEISM.

socialist Publications and Speakers, Calumniated by the "Rev."
Knapp as Deceivers of the Laboring Man, Shown to be the Laboring Man's True and Trusty Educators, While the Modern Pulpiteer is a Trafficker on the Eible in the Interest of the Class Whom the Nazarane Benguinged. Whom the Nazarene Denounced, and to the Injury of the Class Whom the Nazarene Befriended and Whose Part He Took.

Sir - A word or two with you, if you please, on the sermon you recently delivered at Painted Post in this State on the subject of "Dangers of Socialism and Anarchism." In that sermon you give an account of a Socialist address delivered in Corning, and also of some Socialist publication that you received. The essence of your conclusions is, to quote your own words, that "Socialist publications and agitators are oilytongued and deceive the laboring man." In substantiation of this conclusion you use a variety of arguments. Let's take them up seriatim.

The first argument you make is that neither the speech you heard, nor the publications you read, "referred to or recognized Jesus Christ and the Gospel." And upon that you claimed that "there is no theory, or argument, or platform by men on earth that can meet the social crisis while ignoring God, Jesus Christ and the Gospel."-Are you acquainted with a certain document known as the Declaration of Independence? Did you ever come across a certain other document known as the Constitution of the United States? Are you aware that for over a bundred years men like you have been denouncing the former as "atheistic." and that for generations mea tike you have been trying to "get God into" the latter and also denouncing it for "ignoring God"? In your sermon you glorify this country as an unparalleled success-this country, whose two pillars are the above-named two documents. We now ask you, who is ollytongued, who is trying to deceive the laboring man, the Socialists or YOU?

Then also, what do you call "ignoring God," Jesus Christ, the "Gospel"? Do you mean to say that if these words do not actually occur in a document, then Justice. Right, etc.-the essence of what those words stand for-, would be absent? Is Euclid or any other work on geometry to be rejected because those words are not found in its pages? Or is the essence of those words inseparable from the words themselves, so that, wherever the words occur the essence is there? Is that what you mean? If so, how do you explain the deep inhumanity, injustice and criminal character of the slave-holders and their parsons who, us Christ, pel" and the "Old Testament," to boot, upheld, defended and drenched the country in blood to uphold chattel slavery? Which ever way the question is put you are caught. We ask again: Who is oily-tongued, who is trying to deceive the laboring man, the Social-

Your second argument is that when the Socialist speaker stated to the workingmen in his audience that they were slaves he said what was untrue, "he deceived them."—Do you mean to say that the workingman, the man without capital to work with can keep all that he produces? The working man, you know full well, has no chance to work unless the owner of capital needed to work with allows him a chance. For that chance the workingman must be satisfied with wages that represent a small fraction of what he produces, in other words, he must, in arder himself to live, support the capi-lalist in idleness. What is the essen-tial difference between that and chattel alvery? None. As far as the essence of slavery is concerned, the two are identical: The chattel slave had to work in order to live and keep his master in idleness; the modern wage slave ditto, ditto, he has to work in order to live and keep his employer, the capi talist, in idleness. Did you ever hea of such a man as John Adams? Die You ever read his works? Did you ever come across this passage in which ever come across this passage in which he desribes slavery by comparing the chattel slave and the wage carner?

There is no difference between the man who receives for his work no more rages than will supply the necessaries of life, and the man who works and this them at short hand. The latter called a slave; the former a free

again we ask, When the Socialist waks to wake up the working class to an understanding of its actual condition, and informs it that it is a slave class, and when you seek to keep that same working class steeped in the illu-sion of freedom, who is olly-tongued, who is deceiving the laboring man, the

Socialist or YOU? Finally, as an argument that the Socialist speaker and Socialist publica-tions are false, you quote your experience of a certain boy who raised him-self from blacking boots and selling papers to such a condition of comfort as to enable him to go to college. Granted that your facts are correctly quoted. What of it? When that boy comes out of college what are his chances in life? He has no capital, consequently be can not be an inde-consequently be can not be an indeconsequently, he can not be an inde-pendent worker; if he wants to go to work, he must sell himself into wageslavery, that is submit to receive for a living only a small part of his product. That will not enable him, let him be as economic as he will, to lay by enough ever to start as a capitalist: every year that rolls over his head in-creases the quantity of capital needed to start with in industry, and the in-crease of that needed capital moves upward faster far than his largest possible savings. But his troubles will not end there. Mnchinery, produced by his fellow wage-slaves, himself perhaps, but stolen from them by the capitalist class under the present system of capi-talism, or legalized robbery, displaces hands; either he will be thrown out of work or will keep his job at reduced earnings, and thus his future will grow blacker and blacker, and that of your pew-holders and pay-masters brighter and brighter.

and brighter.

But, "ah," you may say, "his college education will strengthen his genius, he will be an inventor." What of that? He has no capital to operate his inventions; knowledge of them will leak through; capitalists who need his inventions will steal them, and the courts will decide in their favor and against him every time as they have done in him every time, as they have done in innumerable cases before, and there he will be, an intellectual pauper, the product of whose abstemious youth, studiousness and diligence is literally stolen from him, and who is unable to secure redress, due to the poverty to which the present brigand, God-quoting but God-despising capitalist. system dooms him.

All this is every-day experience. We ask again, Who is deceiving the laboring man, the Socialists who tear before his eyes the veil behind which the rob-ber machinery of this robber system conceals its workings, or YOU, who seek to keep the veil down?

Now, Sir, look around you, are the working people in the churches? The question has been put from one end of the country to the other; from one end to the other the answer has come, No! The reason why has been asked. You, the Rey Morgan Dives the whole The reason why has been asked. You, the Rev. Morgan Dixes, the whole rabble-rout of pulpiteers, give the answer by your conduct. You have been found out, Your language brands you before the public eye. With the exception of such weak-minded working people, whom all of you have terrorized with descriptions of helifine and the with descriptions of hell-fire and the like, into a mental condition that renders them incapable of thinking, your parson class is felt to be, is smelled to be, is known to be a villainously athelstic class, to whom "God," "Jesus Christ," "the Gospel," etc., etc., are but words to traffic with, and whose wages are the blood-money, the hush-money, that a criminal class in power pays you to seek to deceive the plundered working class.—Fy upon

But you may read the history of your brood in the history of the past. The good that, "God," and "Christ," and the "Gospel" imply in the popular and the thinking mind can fortunately not be smothered by you. They ever have been in the keeping of the uprising-re-volutionary class. The tidal wave is now forming whose flood will drown this inhuman, anarchistic social sys-tem that you are upholding. All the for is to-day in the Socialist camp, and the Socialists are its apostles.
Blaspheme no longer.

GOG AND MAGOG.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.-A week before the election an alleged "Peace Jubilee" was held here, and during that time one of the most atrocious criminal accidents occurred ever known in the annals of any people. On the evening of the first day of the celebration some ladies walking along one of the streets picked up the leg of a child on the car track. An investigaon followed and more of the body found and then the rest of the child was traced to a street car which had traveled, with the little mangled body wedged under the car, several miles before the conductor discovered The car had to be jacked before the remains could be got at, and then the motorman dimly recalled the fact that on his down trip he had ren into the rear of a wagon with a newsboy hanging on it, and the body was the

body of the boy.

During that day, and the succeeding days, most of the street car conductors and motormen worked from 4 o'clock in the morning until after midnight, a period of 20 hours, without anything to eat and no sleep, the company compelling them to do this in order to handle the enormous crowds of people. This conductor, no doubt, was one of these overworked and bedevilled men, and he worked for a line that for years paid 45 per cent. dividend on its stock. I defy any place to show capitalism in a more damnable form than in Philadelphia. The illiterate and profane proprietor of the "Ledger." who repreents the capitalist class to perfection has not instructed any of his editorial writers to comment on this crime.

JAMES.

To Our New Friends and Their Cause, Reason, Pur-Sympathizers.

It is not Enough to Vote the Socia-list Ticket—Our New Recruits Must Join the Party Organisa-tion and by their Efforts, Time and Other Assistance Enable the Party Organisation to Enlarge its Agitational Powers—Our Litera-tur Must be Spread, Our Organs Must Circulate, a Dally Paper Must be Set up.

Another election has passed over the land, the din of battle has subsided, the smoke has cleared away. Counting our ranks we find hardly a man missing, thousands of new recruits. A mighty shout rends the air, for behold, not only have we passed through the heavy cross-fire of the capitalistic forces unhart, but we have captured some of their number. You are one of them. You are ours by right of conquest, "thanks to the capitalistic class for teaching us that word." But you are unaccustomed to our mode of war-Will you prove valuable access sories in the war against capitalism in 1899; Will you come to our councils of war year in, year out. Will you go from house to house to distribute our literature. Let us appeal to you now.

You who have cast your first ballot for the S. L. P., no doubt expected to see your vote announced in the daily papers and you were sorely disap-pointed. That is your fault. You should not expect newspapers, owned by syndicates and capitalists, ta an-nounce the steady growth of the only true workingmen movement, a movement not only of this country, but far advanced in other countries where it is a decisive factor in their parliaments. To keep in touch with this wonderful movement, such as the world has never seen before, you must subscribe to and thereby aid our press, which is controlled by the party itself, thus en-abling you to learn the truth about Socialism without exaggeration but also without extenuation; a paper of the people, for the people and by the people in the fullest sense of this oft misapplied phrase,

You will readily see that, the more subscribers we obtain, the quicker this movement will grow, for public opinion is largely shaped by the newspaper. Many of our old prejudices and politi-Many of our old prejudices and politi-cal opinious are directly traceable to a falsifying press, a press that MUST FALSIFY TO LIVE. The press is controlled by the capitalists and their political henchmen; its chief nim is to control, to bewilder the ignorant masses, "ignorant" because "educated" by this selfsame infamous press. Will you deay this? Why in your own exby this selfsame infamous press. Will you deny this? Why, in your own experience you have certainly met with members of the wealthy, rascally and demoralized plutocracy, whose conduct is a blasphemy on man, yet in the daily press they are heralded as philanthropists, yes as veritable demigods and models of morality. We paint them as they are and fear no prosecution for defamation of character.

You hate sham and hypocrisy. You

You hate sham and hypocrisy. You have often denounced these meanest and most dangerous attributes. These enemies of perfect civilization. --Now we are men who think like you,

but not only that, we devote our lives to this manly warfare against wrong and oppression. We have scraped and toiled until we were able to launch a paper into the open sea, until we secured a mouthpiece to proclaim our sentiments and convictions; your sentiments, your convictions.

Another point. How do you suppose we manage to scatter so much litera-ture throughout the country? Do you think a capitalist is behind us, advancing money, so as to put us into his pocket? Do you imagine our campaign expenses are paid by some spirit sympathizer? Not so. Every man sympathizer? Not so, Every man who desires to end the horrible condition of the wage-slave pays twenty cents per month, month after month, year after year into the party's treas-ury. This apparently trifling assessment supports our cause, brings us be fore the attention of the general public provides us with the necessary mate rials to combat calumny, to thwart persecution, to enlighten the minds of our fellowmen.

Then there are monthly and bimonthly gatherings for lecture and debate. Here the coming orator, the fearless agitator is developed. Here we learn one from another, the great truths of class-consciousness, that workingmen in all countries suffer under the oppression of capitalism, petition, machinery, overproduction and through all these agencies enforced idleness, hunger and want. Go where you will among the civilized nations, the conditions, with slight variations, are the same. Here is en-gendered that sublime enthusiasm, that indefatigable energy, that grim determination, that class-conscious-ness that certainty of ultimate success in the fight for truth, justice, and right; for liberty, equality, fraternity, and the final emancipation of mankind from the fetters of superstition and alse political and social economy.
Will you help us? Then subscribe to

our papers, a paltry sum, fifty cents per year. Do you believe we are right? Then read our literature and induce your friends to do the same. in the shop enter into conversation with him on the wage question, etc. Do not ask him to have a drink with you, and if he declines, do not force him to take a cigar, but let your daily

(Continued on page 2)

TAXES.

pose and Significance.

Texas are a Running Sore on the Flanks of the Capitalist Class—They are the Results of the Inheren Wackness of Capitalism—They are Paid by the Capitalist Class out of What it Plunders the Workers of—The More it Plunders, the More it Must Payout in Taxes to Keep the Workers Down.

Not less greedily than the landlord is the State, the Government, engaged in the work of paring off slices from the su plus of the capitalist. The modern State grew with and through the capitalist class, until the point was reached when the former became the most powerful means for the exaltation of the latter. Each has promoted the in-terests of the other; the capitalist class cannot forego the assitance of the State, as at present constituted; it needs the powerful hand of Govern-ment to protect it from internal and external foes,

The capitalist system of exploitation is by no means the product of specific laws. It is, on the contrary, the weak-nesses of the system that have brought forth the laws that are to-day in force. These laws do not create the exploita-tion of the proletariat; they only provide for the smooth running of the sysride for the smooth running of the sys-tem of exploitation, together with all the other processes appertaining to the existing social order. COMPETITION, heling styled the main spring of pro-duction, law may be designated the LUBRICATING OIL, the object of which is to diminish as much as pos-tible the friction between the social sible the friction between the social antagonisms in the present social mechanism.

For every weakness in the constitu-tion or makeup of the capitalist sys-tem, a special function is required of modern Government.

It is a weakness in the capitalist system of production that its mechanism becomes more and more complicated. and the individual capitalists more and more interdependent. The prompt ful-fillment by each individual capitalist of the duties that arise from his economic functions is a requisite condition for the fulfillment of their correspond-ing duties by all the others. Such a delicate social mechanism can suffer less than any of those that preceded it the individual settlement of disputes by the parties concerned or aggrieved. In proportion, therefore, as every single capitalist becomes more and more dependent upon the prompt cooperation of numerous others, the more involved, cumbersome and complicated grow their conflicting interests. Out of grow their conflicting interests. Out of this weakness springs the necessity for an adequate system of laws and of judicature, and of a properly equipped Government, able to keep the individual capitalists to their duties. Hence arises the vast machinery of COURTS with their extensive appendages, intended to enforce their decrees. It is a further weakness of the capi-

It is a further weakness of the capitalist system of production that it digs the ground from under liself. The more it produces, the larger becomes the number of proletarians, and, consequently, the slighter the general capacity of the people to nurchase their own products in the markets of their own country. Thus, capitalism in every capitalist country, restricts its own, the home market, at the same rate that it develops in vigor. Failing of a that it develops in vigor. Failing of a market at home, the capitalist looks abroad, and is pushed beyond his own political limits in search of foreign markets. Foreign commerce plays, accordingly, from the start an important role in capitalist production. In proportion as the latter develops, security abroad and the power to expand over foreign lands become vital questions to the interests of the whole capitalist class in a capitalist nation. In the world's markets, however, the capitalists of one nation run against those of another as competitors; in order to cope with each other, each set invokes the powers of its own State to enforce its "rights" at the cannon's mouth, or, what it likes still better, to chase its competitors away. Formerly, wars were DYNASTIC, to-day they are es-sentially COMMERCIAL; in the last analysis, they can now always be traced to the economic conflicts between the capitalists of the belligerent nations. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system of production—the requirement to conquer and maintain itself in foreign markets—springs in turn the necessity for extensive armaments by land and by sea. Hence "War De-partments" in government, with navies and land forces, whose size grows from year to year, with an ever increasing and expensive personel of officers—an idle, unproductive class, that cultivates the "art of war" and must be sup-ported from the surplus of the capi-

A further weakness of the capitalist system of production consists in the antagonisms it generates between exploiters and exploited, between property-holders and proletarians. This weakness the capitalist system shares with all of those that have preceded it, all of them being based upon human exploitation; but it intensifies the ill, and reproduces it in an aggravted form. The more the capitalist system de velops, the greater becomes the fric-tion, and the sharper the antagonisms, between these two leading and now only remaining classes—capitalist and proletariat, and the larger, more power-ful becomes the proletariat. Increas-ing numbers, increasing uncertainty of livelihood, increasing want and de-

pendence—all these causes combined conspire to make the proletariat more and more redoubtable to the capitalist class. Out of this weakness or this danger, springs the third function of the capitalist State, the function of keeping the working class down. This specific function is filled by extending those previously mentioned. Hence the necessity of a still larger system of repressive forces—constables, poffice, official Pinkertons, militias, etc., etc.

Lastly, it is one of the conspicuous weaknesses of the capitalist system of production that it generates a special worthless, disgraceful, criminal class-the SLUMS. As capitalism grows, the ground is narrowed upon which people can stand. The uncertainty and de-pendence of the masses become fatal to character; the weakest of the population, morally, sink swiftly below the class of the proletariat, they fall into the slums and become a part of that sink of moral putrefaction. The slums are recruited both from the expitalist and the proletaries classes, with numerical states. and the proletariat classes, with num-berless additions from the middle class. The steady increase of the capital necessary for production, ruins the capiessary for production ruins the capitalists, whose property is not sufficient to carry on the competitive struggle; it crushes out the members of the niddle class and is also middle class; and it plays have among the proleuriaus. Fraudulent practices, crime in some form or another—from the lightest to the blackest—become the lightest to the blackest—become the methods that the most unfortunate, the weakest, or the worst disposed of these resort to. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system springs, in all capitalist counties, the necessity for that extensive branch of government— the penitentiary, with its numberless appendages of jails, houses of correc-tion, reformatories, etc.

These four functions and duties of the capitalist State which correspond

the capitalist State which correspond to the four leading and general weaknesses of the capitalist system, cause heavy outlays, and they reduce heavily the capitalist surplus.

In capitalist republics, there is still a fifth source through which the capi-

talist class is plundered of a goodly portion of its surplus by its own State. This arises from the concerted action of the slums and their extensive rami-fications upon the political field. Uni-versal, at least manhood suffrage places in the hands of the slums a weapon that it often uses with unerring certainty, and by means of which it not infrequently puts its own representatives into government offices These representatives of the slums in governments act like a tap upon the capitalist class; they tap it of floods of wealth that are poured straight into the hands of the slums, thereby randers ing them still more worthless, vicious and criminal. Of all republics, our own furnishes the most frequent and striking illustrations of this phenonic-non. The slums have their represen-tatives in all our Legislative bodies and fill many an Executive chair. Of the many instances of this fact, the most conspictious is presented by the city of New York, where Tammany Hall, the organized crime of the city,

i. e., the slums, holds sway and is a thorn in the side of the local capitalists. Thus, in all these several ways the State, or the Government, reduces the profits or surplus of the capitalist; as the capitalist system develops the causes that lead to that result are in-tensified; despite all capitalist mancurres to stem them, the inroads in-crease upon the surplus which labor produces and which capital grabs.

Unmasked.—A "Reverend" and a "Radical" Journal Agree.

FOR A MIGHTY NAVY AND A GREAT

We should have a great curse, and a standing army. War is a great curse, and we all long for the time when the nagel shall ring in the thousand years of peace. We all know, however, that that time is not here. Humanity is the same. Society's foes were never so here and brutal. So long as labor leaders six up strife, so long as there are fierce race riots and anarchists and those who have no property conspire against those who have property, so long will we need protection. So with a widening of the country, we need a larger force for defence.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Trinity Episcopal Church.

The above is from the New York.

The above is from the New York "Journal" of November 25. There is our "radical" sheet publishing what? That capitalists have become so grasping that the workers need a large "standing" army and a mighty navy to keep organized capitalists from stealing their few remaining crusts? No. That, at least, we need an increased army and navy to wrest from the exploiters of honest toilers some slight concession in the way of a short er day of slavery? No; not even thisbut that the increased army and navy shall be used AGAINST the crus eaters—"those who have no property.

There can be no mistake about the above. "Reverend" Dix, pastor of tene-ment-owning Triuity, a minister (save the mark) of God's Gospel, says, openly mind, that the larger army and navy is NOT to be used to protect the poor ("those who have no property"), but is to be used AGAINST them, because

they organize for mutual protection!
"So, with a widening of the country,
we need a large force for defence." Why? Think a little, you long suffer-ing proletaire! For what other reason than that those who "annex" more ter ritory will speedily deprive the added workers of what little property they still enjoy. Then is when our capital istic lackeys—the Reverend Dixes will call on the propertyless masses for volunteers to shoot down their prop-ertyless brothers and sisters, in order that capitalist private property may be protected. How many men-spurred

It Promises to Run Above 80,000 this Time.

DEVELOPING STRENGTH.

Incomplete Returns With Many Places to Hoar From Already Show an Increase of More than 33,000 Over the Last State Yotes The S. L. P. Beats the Populists In Chicago and Runs up a Large Vote in the State-Washington State Joins the Roll of Monor 1,000 Strong-, The Lone Star" State Promises to Push Wash-ington Close-Colorado's Mag-nificent Fight. niticent Fight.

What exactly this year's vote is can not yet be accurately ascertained, that, however, it will reach \$0,000 is now certain. The following table may give an idea of the situation:

	14 10
The vote in 1807	69,62
Virginia (one city, incomplete) Washington (incomplete) Wisconsin (incomplete)	. 04
Texas (incomplete)	. 2,62
Ohio Pennsylvania (incomplete)	5.8
New Hamsplife New Jersey New York (incomplete)	3.45
Missouri Nebraska	1,00
Minnesota (incomplete)	1.2
Kentucky Maryland Massachusetts (incomplete)	38 32 7
Kansas (three counties)	
Illinois	4.4
California (incomplete)	. 3,53
Alabama (incomplete)	. 84

The vote at the last State elections 36,564 Thus incomplete though the re-

turns are, they already indicate an in-crease of 14,106 over last year, and an increase of 33,002 over the poll of the previous State elections in 1896. The following special dispatches have been received at this office:

COLORADO.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—The official count in Arapahoe County credits the Socialist Labor party with 544 votes, at the previous Gubernatorial election the whole State did not poll that many Socialist votes. The large increase is explained by the lively agitation of the party throughout the whole State. In the mining camp Williamsburg, Fremont County, the Socialist ticket polled more votes than that of any other party.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON.—The Socialist Labor party polls here 24 votes.

IOWA.

GRINNELL, Nov. 24.—There were cast here 10 Socialist votes, 2 last year, NEW HAMPHIRE.

As far as reported, the Socialist vote As far as reported, the Socialist voterose from 228 in 1806 to 350 this year. The Debs-Gordon party, which was to sweep the State, incidentally wipe out the S. L. P., has 263.

The vote for Whitchouse, S. L. P., candidate for Governor, so far reported, was as follows by counties:

knap	
roll	
shire	
fton	-
	III TO
rrimack	1
kinghâm	- 2
afford	21
livan	
	-
	25

NEW YORK.

The official count of Westchester gives the S. L. P. 624 votes; last year 558. Of these Youkers polls 261, New Rochelle 72, Rye 63, Mount Pleasant 57, TEXAS.

So far the following detailed vote is known: Falls County

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, 115 Amy street. UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street, LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear, ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.;

G. Rempier, 1233 Madison street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.: 3. Rummel, 310 18th street.

PITTSBURGH, PA. J. S. Bergmann, 1324 Ann street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
PROVIDENCE, R. L.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. L. PAWTUCKET, R. L: Austin Beoudreau, 40 Lucus street,

(Continued on page 2)

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are spolesor.



OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

	STATES.	T-1-5
In 1886	(Presidential)	3,068
In 1897	(Presidential)	21,167
	L	
	(Presidential)	
In 18	9 2	3,678

When I die I wish but two words written on my tombstone -- ... Infidel" and .. Traitor". Infidel to a church that could be at peace on the presence of Sin, Trailer to a government that was a magnificent conspiracy against Justice. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TO STATE COMMITTEE SECRE-TARIES

Repeated requests have come to this office for the publication of a tabilated account of the S. L. P. vote by counties, as cast in the several States on last November 8.

Such tables will be found of lasting importance, increasing interest, and valuable aid in the work of agitation. They will be all that, not only to the comrades in their respective States. but also to all others. They should be promptly published in these columns.

To this end, the request is hereby addressed to all the Secretaries of State Committees to secure from the proper officials in their respective States, and forward such official returns by counties to this office. If the votes, by counties, at the previous election can be added so much the better. Nebraska has forestalled the request; its detailed official returns by counties appear in this issue. The others will be published as fast as received.

AS TO METHODS.

Now that the dust of the campaign has sufficiently settled, ample facts are "in Court" from which valuable conclusions may begin to be drawn. Those to be considered now can not be considered too soon.

There can be no question as to the party's tactics. The vote, everywhere, without exception, amply attests to the soundness of the party's stand. The party, may leave adverse criticism npon that head to its enemies, to the blinking owls, whom the party's progress incommodes, discontents and justly alarms. A certain category of facts. however, glaringly brought out by this campaign, and that are now simply accentuations of facts brought forth right along from year to year, but strongest this year, point to the advisability of certain changes of me

It is a common thing to compare our vote, as we compute it, with that of European countries. There is an essential defect in such treatment. In no country of Europe is a demand made by the Socialists upon the working class to cast a vote for an abstraction. That demand is made here; the lay of the land requires it. The totals in Europe on which the party's strength mputed, are nic gregate votes of small constituencies, for representatives to Parliaments, in other words, those totals are made up of votes cast for a candidate whose election is at least theoretically possible, and FOR NONE OTHER. It is otherwise here. Simultaneous with "local" candidacies, candidacies in constituencies that, theoretically, may be carried, we vote for Governors, Presidents, etc.,-candidacies that theoretically are out of our reach at present. It is at least doubtful that France. Germany, Belgium, etc., would be credited with the large Socialist vote they are now credited with if, besides voting for members of parliaments, they had the opportunity to vote for offices covering large constituencies, such as Governors, Presidents, etc., and if their strength were to be gauged by their poll for these offices of widespread constituencies, and proportionally out of reach. Thus, when comparing the total of our votes for the heads of our tickets with the totals of the Socialist vote in Europe, we have been comparing things that are not comparable. If a comparison is to be made it should be made between the polls there and the polls here for corresponding offices.

In line with this error is an other. When comparing our own votes to ascertain our own growth, we compare the polls of heads of tickets. Now, for reasons akin to those that reveal the system of comparison with Europe to be erroneous, this system of compariser at nome will be found misleading. The vote for offices of large constituences, t. e., the vote for offices as yet

theoretically unreachable, i. e., the ideologic vote, can not, in its very nature, show as marked a progress as can the vote for offices of smaller constituencies, the vote for offices theoretically reachable. I. e., the practical vote. Indeed, our totals for Congress, or State Legislatures are moving upward at a more accelerated rate of speed.

Born of these errors is a serious misapprehension that leads straight to methods that are not faulty only, but harmful. A belief has very generally got hold of our minds that only the votes cast for the heads of our tickets are of any account, and consequently, LITTLE OR NO ATTENTION IS GENERALLY GIVEN TO "LOCAL" CANDIDACIES, WHILE THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IS LAID UPON THE HEADS OF TICKETS.

The Socialist movement is not a inovement of steel rods; it is a movement of human beings, subject to all the thousand and one psychologic impulses that man is liable to. Surely that feeling or impulse is none of the weakest that causes the prospect of success to be a source of added strength in man, and its absence a source of weakness. That workingman's vote is not to be condemned when cast for a Socialist candidate to parliament, though he may still give his support to a capitalist candidate at the head of the ticket. Defectively informed though such a workingman is, his education can be accelerated only in the measure in which practical success is promoted. As time ripens our experience, we will find the fate of the "heads of tickets" to be a result of the vigor which parliamentary campaigns are conducted.

In view of this, a reversal of campaign methods seems to be necessary. We place to day our best forces at the "heads" and neglect the offices for parlianments. It must be substantially the other way. Without neglecting the "heads," our first thought must be to the parliamentary offices; there our strongest agitation must be conducted. The candidates for such offices stand, at least, a theoretic chance of election; they will, therefore, be listened to most attentively, hence they occupy a place that affords the best opportunity for educational work:~ and everything should be done to facilitate their work.

The Socialist vote will rise from below upward. This is a lesson that the figures teach, and that we must make haste to take to heart.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The humorous vein in which the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" takes up Gompers and McKinley as they appeared on a recent occasion just fits the occasion. Says the "Citizen";

sion. Says the "Citizen":

Now the labor problem is about to be settled. Gompers and his lugfage-boy, Morrison, have just made their semi-annual visit to the White House, and, with many sailams and familiar phrases, requested the saintly McKiniey to say something in his coming message about labor-something about eight hours, feeding the sainors, and stopping illiterate foreigners from landing. Our noble President also uttered familiar phrases, and said everybody ought to do something for labor, and that he would do his something pretty soon and perimps sooner. So Sam took Morrison by the hand, and, with a few more bows, departed for G street to issue another one of his comical manifector or addresses. McKinley and Goiapers are going to do something. Watch out:

The following from the Labor Council report in the San Francisco, Cal., "Voice of Labor" is thrilling rending:

"Voice of Labor" is thrilling reading:
Printers—Fair. Appropriated funds toward the Labor Council's proposition to
push label agitation. Upon request of the
reporting delegate, C. P. Bishop, from the
floor. He stated that his union, with its
members employed on all the daily papers
of the city, had ordered a strike to-day at
moon to enforce their scale, which had been
refused by the profrietors. All the newspaper proprieors are now acting in concert, in spite of the assurances given a
week sgo by William R. Hearst, proprietor of the Examiner, in answer to presentation of the Webpressman's claim, that
he would stand by organized labor. The
pressmen on the evening papers, obeying he would stand by organized labor. The pressmen on the evening papers, obeying the order to strike, these papers were run off on the Examiner's presses, and assisted by it, where a number of men ratted. To support the pressmen the stereotypers had decided to come out.

The thrillingness of the incident, here recorded and occurring in distant California, consists in the circumstance that it fits "hand in glove" with several incidents occurring right here on the Atlantic.

This Hearst, who, in San Francisco. goes into conspiracles to fleece the printers, and who, here in New York, raises the price of his paper no his newsboys, and thus fleeces these little victims of his class, is the identical man whose paper was endorsed this summer by the "New Jersey State Federation of Labor" as the "best labor paper in the country."

Who can now doubt or fall to understand the correctness of the labor fakir's theory that Capital and Labor (meaning the labor fakir) are ber-

In justice to the Philadelphia, Pa., "Tageblatt," we take pleasure to record the fact that, upon our criticism in the issue of the 20th of last month. that paper promptly took backwater on the untenable position which it struck in its issue of the 10th of the same month, when it tried to philosophize upon the reasons for the standstill of the Socialist vote in large cities like New York and Philadelphia and the increase of the vote in the smaller towns. For thus promptly abandoning its false position, the "Tageblatt" deserves praise. We re gret, however, that we can not equally commend the manner in which the back-down was effected. It consisted in nothing less than a false statement of what the "Tageblatt" had said be

It may be of comparative little importance whether the adversaries of THE PEOPLE are truthful or not; of considerable interest, though it must be to the increasing audience, which THE PEOPLE is addressing, that it realize the nature of the weapons used against THE PEOPLE by those whom the law of the party's existence compels the party's organ to take in hand, and to realize the mean opinion these adversaries have of the memory of their own readers and their dishonorable readiness to dupe them. In view of all that, the following parallel columns will be found pictorially instructive:

Philadelphia "Tage | Philadelphia "Tage blatt, Nov. 10, blatt, Nov. 10, 1838

To say that we office the construction of the Socialist vote in this city is to extract the construction of the construction o

cialist vote in this
city is to express our sentiments but tamely.
All that was won
last year is again
tost. Why? There
was enough agitation. Everything
must have its reason. Perhaps an
index is furnished
by the standstill in
NEW YORK AND
BROOKLYN, as reported in the
'V olk szeitung.'
On the other hand,
a growth, even a On the other hand, a growth, even a consider a ble growth, in the large towns is certain. WHY THE INTEL A T T E R AND THE STANDSTILL. OR DECLINE IN THE LA R G E-CITIES?

Give them rope:

The disappearance of all pride of opin-ion in America is one of the curious signs of the times. Holding convictions on any subject different from those of most, has come to have almost as much terror for large numbers as being formally outlawed.

Where is this from? Frome some pestiferous, un-American, Socialist traducer of the nation? No. It is from the New York "Evening Post," the paladin of American Capitalism and upholder of the "individuality that Socialism would destroy and Capitalism promotes and protects."

The criticism is absolutely correct. and, appearing in an article commenting on the conduct, not of the "riff-raff of the nation." as the "Evening Post" loves to call the working class, but of the ruling class, the class it speaks for, the criticism is all the more correct.

Indeed, a healthy pride of opinion. individuality, in short, awaits the overthrow of Capitalism and the triumph of Socialism.

The Springfield, Mass., "Union" indignates thusly at the Virden rlots:

dignates thusly at the Virden riots:

The time should be passed for mobs of white men to take the laws into their own hands to run the machinery of government by force. If the Governor and the people of North Carolina will not give the ment by force if the Governor and the President to step in and enforce the laws that say all men are born free and equal. And the same hand that is raised against the white mob of the South should descend upon the shoulder of too. Tanner of that Northern State and tanke him understand, as well, that the rights of our citizens must and shall be maintained.

If this Republican capitalist maper

If this Republican capitalist paper would only print in parallel column, alongside of the above bit of indignation, the list of its stockholders holding stock in the Virden and Pana mines one would be able to understand the reason for this sudden love of "freedom for the workrs" on the part of the spokesman of a party that recently sent the military of the Nation all the way to Idaho to deprive the miners of the freedom they struck for.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle," formerly "New Charter" takes the below striking photograph of the condition of the mind of the anti-Socialist, we shall add, of the anti-8. L. P. man:

Hence, therefore, Daniel De Leon, ryx prinofogy sit g N. Y. PEOPLE. Buriboola Gia, Phillippines rfghnikz, oh h—lought to be suppressed. And THE CLASS STRUCKILLE rampopig, flirziski narchists cifred Jersey Lightning ob—d—n it. And therefore, The Toesin, xwfgh xyapgi, foreigners, scum-of-the-earth, bugbeds, rgoog. Anybody can see. Hence S. L. P. runfog, rodk, \$ \$ \$ \$."

From the above you may imagine that the foreman has been on a toot and pled a form; or that the cultor has been induging in the classics and is trying to g vo you the benefit of his researches. Nothing of the sort. The above is an average sample capitalistic argument against Socialism. Its purposes and its methods is clearly expressed in the above speech: It's not intelligible, ch? Oh, that a horse of another color. We give the facts of the arguments, presented by them, and leave you to dudge.

We notice with great interest that the New York "Voice," organ of the labor fleecers of the Prohibition party variety, is in favor of a property qualification as the proper means to prevent the "race riots." Why not? Are not the Standard Oil Trust Wardwells and other saints of the Prohibition Temple in favor of a property qualification to prevent the Northern "race riots," more frequently and more honestly called strikes, as a means to "settle disturbances between Labor and Capi-

Fortunately, the election returns show, by the declining Prohibition vote throughout the country, that the labor fleecers who run that party are not able to humbug the working class, and, consequently, may soon be expected to fold up their tent and bodily join their Republican and Democratic compeers.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

WHAT WILL SOCIALISM DO FOR THE NEGRO?

Socialists place considerable weight on the catholicity, the universal adaptability of the doctrine to which they profess allegiance. They cialm for it freedom from the low prejudices and unworthy class and race distinc-tion. Their party the Socialist Labor tion. Their party, the Socialist Labor Party, is said to be open to all allie, the world over, preaching a perfect system of political economy, guaran-teeing to ALL life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

What will socialism do for the negro?
Will its introduction sweep away the
prejudices against the colored race?
Will the negro cease to be the lowly despieed people, ostracized from the community of the whites? Will they cease to be door-mats for the white men's feet? Will they at last be equal, not only in the eyes of the Creator, not only according to the letter of the Constitution, but will they enjoy equalities of opportunities with the white race? Will Socialism do more for the negro than the Republican party has done for him, and thereby establish a right to ask for his voic? to ask for his vote?
What has the Republican party done

for the negro? This must be ascer-tained before a judgment as to whether the Socialist Labor party can do more for him is possible. It is problematical whether the Republican party became the "liberator" of the slaves by accident or design. It is almost certain that different elements, conditions and circumstances entered into the evoluswept away chattel slavery. It does seem almost childish to assume that one set of men, one party, by virtue of its principles brought about the eman-cipation of the slaves. It seems ridicul-ous to assume that this party has not changed in the course of thirty-eight years of almost uninterrupted poses sion of the national patronage—thirty-eight years of unequalled industrial and commercial evolution. But, grant ed, that the Republican party of to-day is still the friend and benefactor of the negro, that its claims for his emancipation are still as valid as in the sixties what else has the party done for the negro? What else can it do? Nothing. It does not even dare to deal out to him part of the patronage, for fear of in-sulting the sentiments of the whites!

The Republican party has brought about the emancipation of the negro. The negro is constitutionally the equal of the best white man born. For this concession of a natural right, the party For this has asked for and received for thirtyeight years the faithful support of the solid negro vote. And still the debt is not paid—in fact, the Republican party has, in order to further its party schemes, apparently a mortgage on the

negro vote for all time to come.

The negro laborer has felt the effects of the introduction of "labor-saving" machinery as much as the white la-borer; he has been compelled to pay tribute to landlords and trusts, the same as the white man; he has had his wages reduced to a mere existence point, the same as have been the wages of his white colleague in unsery; he has, in fact, been the same poor wageslave as his white brother; and he has in addition been kicked about, lynched and out-lawed, and the Re-publican party has not done a thing to save him from poverty, shame and disgrace! It has used his vote for its own selfish policies but has not bettered his lot one jota. It has taken him from a living, even in slavery, and placed him into the whirlpool of a flerce competition for bread, a compe-tition in which he must be the underdog, as all other wage-slaves; a competition that a knowledges no moral law and knows no compassion. The negro and knows no compassion. has been freed from chattel slavery to be cast into industrial slavery.

What will Socialism do for the negro? at will abolish competition. That means that the negro can no longer be discriminated against in the fight for existence, simply because there will be no fight. There will be neither negroes nor whites looking for employment, consequently no preference can be shown the latter in the matter of giving work. Everybody will work every-body healthy, young and strong will have to work to eat. In the ocean of that one common humanity race dis-tinctions will be gradually forgotten or lost sight of. Persecution and oppression invariably spring from the fountain of the class conflicts for life, with all that that implies. When such a thing is impossible and the common good really becomes the individual in terest persecution and oppression will

What will Socialism do for the negro? It will establish public ownership of the means of production. That means that the negro will be a part owner with his white neighbor in all the nation's capital. That his share of the nation's labor is represented co-equal with that of the white man in the nation's riches. It means, that he can-not be looked down upon as propertyless, that he cannot be despised as a tramp of society, that he cannot be excluded from comforts, that having an equal share in the wealth of the nation he can lift his head just as proudly as the next man.

What will Socialism do for the negro? bring about universal education. That means that the negro will have full opportunities for an educa-tion. It is to the interest of the Socialist Labor party to spread intelligence; it is to the interest of the old parties to keep the masses in ignorance. The S. L. P. advocates no policies antagonistic to true enlightenment and progress the old parties must resort to blind-folding oid parties must resort to blind-folding and sophism to make the system they support at least plausible. Colleges and schools will be under national protection. Race prejudices cannot exist with true enlightment. Five hours' daily labor being sufficient for the nation's needs, the negro will enjoy equally with the whites sufficient leisure for culture and refinement.

In one word, Socialism would free the negro and the white man from in-dustrial slavery. Opposed as it is to all kind of despotism and oppression it could not benefit the whites without bringing the same benefits to the black

If the negroes could only understand to be with THAT THEY ARE DOWN-TRODDEN NOT 80 MUCH ON ACCOUNT 25 cents

OF THEIR RACE AS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR RACE AS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR POVERTY, that poor men of all races are not much, if may, bet-ter situated than they, they could at once see the way for their relief. The Republican party could not help them if it would, the Democratic party would not help them if it could. The nearly workingmen must become class. negro workingmen must become class conscious workingmen and recognize the fact, that is a battle of the rich ngainst the poor, not a battle between the whites and blacks. The two old parties are but one party: the party of the capitalists; the Socialist Labor party is their party, truly the party of ALL the poor and oppressed.

ROBERT WINDON,
Newark, N. J.

A CALL.

(Continued from page 1.)

greeting be: ' 'have a pamphlet?' "have a PEOPLE?". You will in this way the Co-operative Commonwealth you will most assuredly help yourself, your wife, your family. Look at our vote. It is growing steadily. This was accomplished by men that have no more than you. The future will show whether this appeal has accomplished its purpose.
FREDERICK KRAFFT.

Jersey City.

UNMASKED.

(Continued from page 1.)

by starvation-will volunteer? Note how these Gospel defilers trample on human rights and exalt the sacredness of property? What are a thousand human lives compared to \$\$\$? What are the means and tears of widows and the cries of infants at their mothers' milkless breasts compared to \$\$\$? Nothing—in the minds of these capitalists and their Judas hirelings.

Notice, also, the insinuation that the "flerce race riots and anarchists and those who have no property" are all classed together as enemies to society? The ones coming under the above defi-nition are the ones who are strivingsome wisely and some unwisely-to better their condition. Therefore they are "enemies" not to society but to that small part of it (about 9 per cent.) who control all the means of production and distribution.

Workingmen, the above is an open challenge. No snivelling about "for-eign" foes, nor "war for humanity's eign" foes, nor "war for humanity's sake"; but war on the producers of all wealth, who have been swindled out of their earnings. Let us, the exploited workers, take up the challenge, hurl it in the teeth of that class who have chosen to be OUR enemies—the real anarchists, the dis-organizers of so-ciety, the capitalist class—and on to

What have we to lose? Our chains, What have we to gain? All that is worth living for. Our wives and chil-dren; our mothers and sisters-all are crying out to be released from slavery Let us loose the chains which bind them and us quickly.

ARCHIE JARROLD.

"Killed--a Striker or Two!"

Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanis las Cullen, Spokane, Wash.]

'Come read me news of the day, my dear. Said a workingman to his child.

He was proud of her progress and loved to hear

That silvery voice; and he smiled
As she stumbled over a long hard
word;
He helped her pronounce a few.

But his face grew stern as these words he heard: "Killed-a striker or two!"

It was not the strangeness of news like this; Such items are common to-day.

Men rend these words like the little With no thought of their meaning-

but they Who are like this father class-conscious and stirred With a love, deep fervent and true,

For the cause of their class—they writhe at the word: "Killed-a striker or two!" Such men see not as the well-fed see:

A just law dooming to death. With vision more clear, with minds that are freer Thus see there the capitalist sword in

the shanth. They see it reeking with brother's

Old John Brown and the boys in blue Felt its edge and fell dead in the Southern mud): "Killed-a striker or two!"

Tis the sam robber class in a different guise,
The same sword and same Lies of

Law: We must suffer the same, 'till our brothers grow wise
And see as the Carpenter saw:
That the "Coin is not Cæsars"; that

our interests all Are opposed to the capitalist crew When our class stands united, we'll no more hear the call, "Killed—a striker or two!"

To the work then. O brothers! there ne'er was a cause More sacred, far-reaching and just,

Than this that declares that in future the laws Shall be built on "In Labor we trust." The "Arm and the Hammer," fit em-blem for men

Class-conscious, devoted and true With the Hammer—our votes—come, let's crum down their throats. "Killed-a striker or two!"

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire." that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JORATHAN.

Uncle Sam-Do you notice now the ocialist vote is coming in fine?

Brother Jonathan-There is, indeed, a remarkable growth, but after all. what does it amount to? It merely indicates misspent effort: the largethe vote, the larger the misspent effort,

U. S .- You call "misspent effort" the effort to take possession of the public powers on behalf of the working class? B. J.-Yes. You Socialists attach altogether too much importance to the

public powers. The working class can

get along without that, U. S .- The deuce, you say!

B. J.-Why, man alive, the old parties are all right!

U. S.-See here: Are the capitalists the producers, or the workingmen? B. J.-The workingmen.

U. S .- Does the capitalist class do any manner of useful work, intellec-

tually or otherwise?

B. J.-No, none whatever.

8.—And yet they live? J.—They do, unfortunately,

U. S.-Do they live on air?
B. J.-Guess not! They live on good. solid, substantial and plentiful wealth,

U. S .- Does wealth come down from the skies?

B. J.—It don't. U. S.—It must be worked for, B. J.—Yes.

U. 8.-Consequently, the capitalist class lives in affluent idleness on wealth produced by the working class

B. J.-Certainly. U. S.-Stick a pin there. Now, let's proceed: Which of the two is the more numerous class, the capitalist or the working class? B. J.-The working class.

U. S.—Are they as 2 to 1, two works ingmen to every one capitalist?

B. J.—They are that sure. U. S.—Are they perhaps 3 to 1? B. J.—I think so.

U. S.-4 to 1? B. J.-Quite probably,

U. S.-10 to 1? B. J.-I don't know about that?

U. S.-Well, to avoid all disputed points, there are enough workingmen-to every 1 capitalist to give the workingmen the overwhelming prepon ance of power? B. J.—Certainly.

B. J.—Certainly. U. S.—Now, here we are brought factor face with two facts that seem in reconcilable: A large, numerous and powerful class produces all the wealth and yet has but little of it; on the other hand, a small, weak class does nothing whatever and yet enjoys the bulk of the wealth produced. How is that to be explained?

B. J. answers not. U. S.—Is it that the working class is pleased with the idea of carrying the idlers on its back?

B. J.-I can't imagine that?

U. S.-Then, how is the conundrum

be explained?
B. J.-Well-hem-

U. S.—Let me give you a tip. The working class is in perpetual struggle with the capitalist class. From time to time the struggle becomes acute. Such occasions are called "strkes." The numerous workingmen and the few capitalists then stand with their respective hands at each others' throats. If power were to decide the conflict, it is clear that in less than no time there would be left not a great spot of Mr. Capitalist. Does that hap-pen? No. What do we see? The numerous and powerful class whipped, the weak class victorious. How comes

the weak class victorious. How c B. J. sucks his thumb.

U. S .- Do you impute the sight to a miracle?

B. J. sucks his other thumb. U. S.—There is no miracle about

Place 1,000 men opposite 50 and the 1,000 will be the stronger; but put is the hands of the 50 a lot of Gatling guns and leave the 1,000 un-armed, and you have transferred the balance of power from the 1,000 to the 50. This between Labor and Capital. In the midst of the conflict, in there steps the PUBLIC POWER, it separates the combatants and it throws its own-weight on the side of the small and otherwise weak capitalist class. That PUBLIC POWER is a social organism: it must be counted with; it is the gift of the workingmen; to-day they make a present of it to the Capitalist Class. and thus they, not only deliberately convey to that class a power that they could keep to themselves, but, by the conveyance, they, the stronger side, render themselves the weak, and the capitalist, or weak side, is made the

No, without the PUBLIC POWER the working class can not stand up against the Capitalist Class. All the efforts spent in that direction are efforts wisely spent.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few months ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following places: Geo. G. Leavitt, 183 Harrison avenue. John Braithwaite, 84 West Canton stre Cohens, 935 Washington street.

CHAPTER 3-TRAGIC PA

"Labor Legislation" Exemplified by "Laws in Favor of the Miner."

"Legislation in the interests of labor" "Legislation in the interests of labor" s a cry we are continuously hearing from the labor skates of large and small degree. The A. F. of Hell is constanously calling on its members to settion their Congressmen to be kind sough to "yote for House bill 913,462 or some other number—as it is a Committees from various ag class. Committees from various stops in all the States are continuous spearing before legislative committees, begging the passage of certain sils in the interest of organized labor. "Federationist" devotes columns ch month to graphic recitals of Mr. ompers' speeches before House com-In short, the old trades unionats rainbow-chasers close their eyer o all the experience of the past, and fondly cherish the oft exploded delu-sion that something can be done for the workers NOW, by capitalist legis-

The Socialist workingman with his footsteps lighted by the lamps of science turns his back on legislatures run by his master's political lackeys and in the mighty search-light of the

riss struggle rends these words:
"All legislation is class legislation. No legislation that will hurt the class is control of the political power will be passed by that class, or, if passed, will be enforced. Hence, if you want ing class the working class must pass and enforce it themselves, by voting into power men who stand on a platorm of their class interests." That the mirage hunting leaders of

and simpledom can not or will as prevent them is only too true. that their misled dupes may have cales torn off their eyes this tale we capitalism can get around la-measures, even after they are passed by a capitalist legislature, is written. Meter reading it he must in-leed be a dull clown who will be deceived by the mouthings of the Gom-perian legislative gang.

In the flash of the guns at Hazleton

hast August twelve months, the work-ing class of Pennsylvania scanned the faces of their representatives at Har-fisburg. Knowing that the 103,000 pal miners of Pennsylvania were lable to revolt and swing into the So-fallst Labor party that was then caring on a strong propaganda amongst ese men, the Republican legislature a fit of panic determined to pass ome legislation in the interests of the iners. They passed two bills. The first was known as the RUN OF

INES BILL. To briefly explain. When a miner in Penna loads his car is the mine and sends it to the surface be weighed the coal is dumped on screen across which it passes to the rates. The bars in this screen are 1½ to 1¾ inches in width. The result is that all the slack and the nut coal passes through the bars. So that nothing save the large boulders of coal are weighed. Consequently, when a are weighed. Consequently, when a miner mines 2,000 pounds of coal he receives pay for 1,200 pounds. Hence the Run of Mines bill, which meant that every pound of coal that was run brough the mine should be paid for. Of course, Mr. Warner's friend, Mr. lark Hannar did not like this bill for

cent. His broad heart might expand or labor's just cause. He might feel erribly indignant at what some other apitalist did to the poor worker, but then his own pocket was touched that as truly another story. So "the best han in all the district to work for," as he United Mine Workers' fakirs call lanna, with the assistance of Quay, steve Elkins, and others, appealed to be Supreme Court with the result that he bill was thrown in the waste paper asket with "UNCONSTITUTIONAL" tamped on its face.
Thus we see that, according to the

aling of the Supreme Court of the secnd greatest State in the Union, when coal mining wage-slave goes into the lowers of the earth to wreste with Mother Nature for her wealth, at the risk of his life—as may be judged from be loss of life from fire damp explo-ions, cave-ins, etc., and succeeds in tringing 2,000 pounds of coal to the cales, the aforesaid Supreme Court declares that it is absolutely unconstitutional to pay him for 2,000 pounds

What a monstrous decision this is! Bare-faced robbery of the poorest of the proletariat sticks out all over it. It will surely be one of the counts in the indictment that the Socialist workingman is drawing against the capitalist its judicial lackeys and its labor nisleaders.

The second bill, whose fate revives the robber class in even a worse light. This bill was called the "Checkweighman bill." Again an explanation is in order. The Pennsylvania coal miners. like all other miners, are robbed from the cradle to the grave. They are the cradle to the grave. They are lobbed by the screen, they are robbed a the "pluck me store," they are robbed by exorbitant rents for the hovels they call homes, knowing this, they know they will be robbed at the scales if their "law and order" loving. "thrifty," "religious" bosses are not watched. So they put their hands in their pockets and assess themselves from 3 to 5 cents a week for the purpose of, paying one of their own men from 3 to 5 cents a week for the purless of paying one of their own men
is watch that the coal is weighed correctly. Now the afore-mentioned
"law-abiding," "thrifty," "religious"
operators objected in many cases to belag watched; they fired the checkweighmen off the mine and robbed at
the scales with impunity. This condition was grappled with in the checkweighman bill. It provided that whenever the men saw fit to pay one of their
swa men to act as checkweigman they
should not be interferred with.

In Allegheny County there is a mine

in Allegheny County there is a mine move as the Idlewild. It is run by a lionaire Republican politician and T. D. Steen. The checkweighthe mine caught Steen robbing the men at this mine caught Steen robbing the men in a bare-faced way. Where-the had him indicted before the sliggery County Grand Jury. The

case came up in the Allegheny County Court House before Judge Ewing. Af-ter a lengthy trial Steen was found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment and \$500 fine. This caused the pure and simplers to go off into hysterics with delight. Here was justice indeed. In fancy they could see the millionaire Republican politician having his broadcloth suit taken off; his head-light diamond removed from his tie; his spotless linen re moved; his hair shaved off, and march ing in the lock-step in the prison yard every morning. They were indeed pure and simple geezers to imagine any such thing. For once again the Hanua, Quay. Elkins contingent appealed to Supreme Court and the Court DISCHARGED T. D. Steen on the ground that the CHECKWEIGHMAN LAW WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL while the unfortunate checkweighman who had secured his conviction was thrown out of the mine by Steen and is now a hungry tramp in Pennsyl-

Here we see that when a capitalist robber is tried by twelve of his peers, found guilty of robbing men of their miserable wages earned in blood and sweat, the dignified Solons of the Key-stone State Supreme Court throw their ermine over his cowering form and save him even if they have to smirtch that ermine in the mire of his crime. This is an exhibition of capitalist classconsciousness worthy of the study of

consciousness worthy of the study of the unclass-conscious workingman.
What did the organization of the coal miners, the United Mine Workers' Union do in this case? may be asked. Nothing, of course. The United Mine Workers' officials tacitly consent to all the crimes of the capitalist class. Of course, a bluff had to be made. Dolan utilized the opposituality to be consent. utilized the opportunity to levy revenue on the miners and the public; he put a levy of 5 cents on the men, for the purpose of appealing the case to a higher court, then a few months later still another levy, that was over twelve months ago, and nothing of appeal or otherwise has been heard of since.

What a different story could be told, what a different ending might be writ-ten, if, instead of pure and simpledom ruling the roost, the miners had organ-ized on the lines of the S. T. & L. A. then when the Supreme Court would declare measures like the RUN OF MINES and the CHECKWEIGHMAN BILL unconstitutional the representa-tives of the miners would rise in their seats in the Harrisburg Legislature and move the impeachment of the ras-

The logic of events will eventually drive the miners to take this step when having burst the bands of an organization that organizes them for their own slaughter, they will organize as the miners of Carmaux, Prance, e-gantzed. politically as well as economically.

Until they do so they may expect "unconstitutional" to be written on their laws: "defeat" to be stamped on their every move.

Get a move on, miners!

Speed the day of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,
T. A. HICKEY.

New York.

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" thus punctures capitalist liumanity:

thus punctures capitalist liumanity:

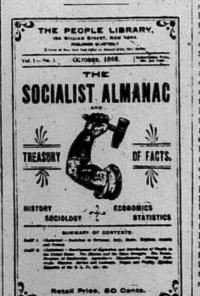
It is now seven months since the war for humanity was declared. It is four months since 'our' army of liberation invaded Cuba. It is more than two months since the war for humanity was brought to a victorious close. We were told that "we" were to bring prosperity and happiness to the down-trodden and starving people of Cuba. And how, after the war is over, after Cuba is in "our" hands, in this very month of November, come repeated dispatches that the Cuban people are yet starving, the population of whole villages upon the verge of death from actual famine. This is the net result, so far as the suffering Cubans are concerned, of the war for humanity. And the capitalist papers, which, last spring, were clamoring for war to relieve the reconcentrations, are now clamoring for strong military government to put down those same wicked, discontented people. Great is capitalist humanity!

To which may be added that this

To which may be added that this in week, the news from Puerto Rico supplements the news that has all along been coming from Cuba.

A strike of printers broke out on the island; the Spanish official in temporary authority, being interested in the papers affected by the strike, summarily orders Santiago Iglesias, the organizer and leader of the strike, to leave the island, and-the UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITY ACQUIESCES:

Great is the boon of freedom that America is introducing in the island that it has "wrenched from the tyrannous clutches of Spain."



NEBRASKA OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The vote of Nebraska for the head of the ticket (A. H. Aley, Governor) is 248; in 1895 Matchett received 186. Out of the 90 counties in the State Aley polls a vote in 41. These are:

Boyd 1	Knox
Boyd 1	Knox
Brown 1	colul
Buffalo	Lincoln
	Talutania accessor
Cass 16	Madison
Cedar 1	Nehama
Chevenne 1	Otoe
Colfax 1	Pawnee
Gosper 1	Perkins
Gage 8	Phelps
Filimore 1	Platte
r minore	
Douglas (Omaha)106	Polk
Dakota 1	
Custer 3	Saline
Johnson 1	Sarpy
Jefferson 1	Saunders
Howard I	Sheridan
	Sherman
Hamilton 1	Wayne
Hall 12	Webster
Kearny	
Kelth 1	Total

In the following 16 counties, no vote was polled for Governor, but one for one or other of the minor omces.

Banner, Buttler, Clay, Cumming, Dawes, Dixon, Frontier, Hayes, McPherson, Mer-rick, Nance, Nuckolls, Pierce, Thurston, Valley, and Wheeler.

LITERARY NOTES.

The International Publishing Com-The International Publishing Company of New York has sent to this office two new publications that it is a pleasure to be able to introduce the American public to.

One is "The Carpenter of Nazareth." or "The Silver Cross." The preface gives a sketch of the work as follows:

"Eugene Sue wrote in French a monumental work: The Mysteries of the People, or 'History of a Proleta-rian Family,' It is a work of fiction'; yet it is the best universal history extant: better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the special features of the several systems of class rule as they have succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, to-gether with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes. The 'Law,' Patriotism,' 'Religion,' etc., etc., that each successive tyrant class, despite its change of form, hysterically sought refuge in to justify its criminal existence whenever threatened; the varying economic causes of the oppres-sion of the toilers; the mistakes insion of the follers; the mistakes in-curred by these in their struggles for redress; the varying fortunes of the confilet:—all these social dramas are therein reproduced in a majestic series of 'historic novels,' covering leading and successive episodes in the history of the race.
"The work here published in English

garb is one of these historic novels. It is chosen because of its singular fitness to modern times in one important respect;—the unity of action of the oppressors, despite hostile politico-material interests and clashing religious views; the hypocrisy that typities them all; the oreness of fundamental pur-pose that animates pulpit, professorial chair or public office in possession of a plundering class; and, last not least, the identity of the methods pursued and the pretences seized by the plun-dering and ruling class, at that long ago critical period in the history of the human race, when the pre-feudal colos-sus of the Roman Empire was, by force of its own power, beginning to strangle itself, and, at the present or third criti-cal period, when the grand-child of that cal period, when the graind-call of that ROMAN SYSTEM and child of FEUDALISM.—CAPITALISM.—, is now in turn, likewise by virtue of its own ripened colossal power, throttling itself to death, and, with its death throes, heralding the advent of a new civilization—the SOCIALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM.

SYSTEM.

"The Silver Cross," or "The Carpenter of Nazareth," is a pathetic page from history that holds the mirror up to the Capitalist Class—its orators, pulpiteers, politicians, lawyers, together with all its other menials of high and low degree—, and, by the reast entitle terms and warms." SYSTEM.

flexion cast, enlightens and warns."

The work is certainly timely, and the interesting narration carries one in-sensibly through its 151 pages. Price: paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

The second is a 20-page pamphlet, price 5 cents, by H. M. Hyndman, entitled "Socialism and Slavery," being an answer to Mr. Herbert Spencer's attack on the Social Democratic Federation in the "Contemporary Review,"
April, 1884, under the title "The Coming Slavery." The author himself writes a preface to this American edi tion and says:

"This pamphlet in reply to Mr. Herbert Spencer's rather feeble article in the 'Contemporary Review' is now re-printed, just five years after its first publication, in response to constant demands for it in this country and from America. Since the year 1884 Socialsmeltat. Since the year Iss-Social-ism has spread so rapidly in Great Britain that it is scarcely too much to say that all parties are now more or less permeated with ideas which then were accepted by comparatively few. Mr. Herbert Spencer's piteous wall at the overthrow of his ill-founded theories by the inevitable development of human society from capitalism into collectivism produced little effect at the time, and the echo of it has long-since died away. But the work which he has done in other fields lend a cer-tain importance to the statement that 'Mr. Herbert Spencer is opposed to So-cialism'; especially in the United States, where he is the favorite philostates, where he is the lavorite philo-sopher of the successful railway man and stockjobber. That 'the survival of the fittest' means the permanent supremacy of human animals of the type of Jay Gould or Edward Watkin is an interpretation of the Darwinian theory of Natural Selection which has, at any rate, its humorous side. In Great Britain, happily, the truth is now being admitted that Socialism is really neither more nor less than the science of sociology, no longer encumbered with either the theological or bourgeois prejudices which have hitherto ham-pered its full development. Mr. Her-bert Spencer has cleared his mind of the cant of theology; but the cant of the profit-monger still holds his intelligence firmly in its grip. That this little lecture may in its way help still further to shake his decaying influence is the hope with which its re-publica-tion at the present time has been cou

Apply Labor News Company, 64 East Fourth street, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Help for 1900.

Heip for 1900.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have no authority to speak for any but myself. If I had I would thank the golde vangaard of voters, who, in being true to themselves, have done the best that could be done to elevate our common humanity; to lift the ised of the oppressor and obtain justice for the sons and daughters of toll. I would thank them in the name of that truest and most faithful of all political organizations—the Socialist Labor party, when they have honored and encouraged by their votes, assuring them that, as in the past, so in the future, that party will be found battling for their rights wherever the fight is hottest. That where its banner once has waved, every inch of captured territory shall be held until the time shall come will there be "peace on carth—goodwill toward men."

On, then, comrades, with longer stride.

shall be held until the time shall cone when its victory shall be universal. Then will there be "peace on carth-goodwill toward men."

Or, then, comrades, with longer stride and firmer step, in your glorious mission, the earthly salvation of humanity. Never in all history have our leaders been so intelligent and humane, their demands so just or their methods so prodent and wise, Ignorance is condemned and brute force left as the only weapon in the hands of our oppressors. It shall avail them but for a short period, for this is the age of brain and not of nunsde. We appeal to man's noblest quality—his reason, they appeal to his ignorance, prejudice and passion. They demand the fruits of others toll. We demand our own.

Let each and all sid in this glorious work. Let the good seed be says in every barren spot, on mountain or in dais.

Sow it in the dark forcest, around the log-camp fire. Sow it, while on the track-less sea, your vessel lies becained or speeds hefore the constant trade wind. Sow it at moon and in the still watches of the night, Sow it in the monotonous camp and tented need. Sow it in the work-shop, the mine and in the mill.

Men and women, sow that ye may reappor, if not yourselves, your children.

Join the Socialist Labor party, that you may have good seed and sow linelligently, Delay not, but come to our aid quickly and swell the noble army of liberty. Our enemies are already on the march for the condict of 1900. You, if you will, can make it their Phillippi.

A bounteous varih we have to gain—Ald us break the gailing chalin.

Poverty shall fly before us—Cores shower her plenty o'er us.

Coul. Cal., Xov. 20.

Say! Boston?

To THE PEOPLE.—In the days of Henry Brown, George Moulton, E. M. Chamberin and other ploneer Socialists, long since dead, we always had a room (a hole somewhere), where we could meet and bid the inquirer, who would know more, where and when to find us. In those days the S. L. P. of Massachusetts, then in its infancy, could easily rest in a box 12x12. But now, when there are thousands in State and writers are discussing Socialism everywhere, Boston Socialists have no headquarters or home where the inquirer, visiting stranger, or searcher after knowledge can find theis. Is there not spirit or liberality enough in the bost of young men and women enlisted under the red banner in this town to do that which has been done in dozens of other cities and towns here and in other States? And if not, why not? Even the little city of Springdeld with not one-third of your number has a "central" that should inspire you to have one four times as large.

Boston, Nov. 20.

Corroborates and Applauds ,, Brook-

Corroborates and Applauds , Brooklynian".

To THE PEOPLE.—The article entitled
"Brooklynian" in to-day's issue so strongly
calls forth any admiration that I cannot
refrain from applauding it. It hits the
mill on the head every shot.
The editor of the "National Lithographer" will certainly not gain anything by
heaping abuse upon "Brooklynian." As to
the facts concerning the Artists' and Engravers' Association. I can say they are
correctly stated in the above-mentioned atticle, and I was for a number of years an
active member of said organization.

Jersey City, Nov. 20.

Jersey City, Nov. 20.

The Debs Democracy of Massachusetts Caught

To THE PEOPLE.—The belowers copy of a letter or note addressed, by a lucky mistake, no doubt, to Comrade Perry, a member of Malden Section, S. L. P. The letter shows up the Debs Social Democracy of Malden in its middle class instinct of "trade." This is the letter:

(COPY OF LETTER.)

"Dear Sir:—Some five Ramsdell men offer to vote for our Governor, providing the same number will vote for Ramsdell, in view of the fact that what we want is numbers for our State ticket, I have agreed to this deal and hope you will think favorably of it,
"Please reply per bearer, Yours. ly of it, Please reply per bearer, Yours, P. P.

There is one "P. P." who belongs to the "Social Democracy" of Maiden. To understand the above, it must be stated that Ramsdell was the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in this, the 7th Mass. District: our candidate was Malloney. Accordingly, "P. P" was trading "Debs Democracy" for "Regular Democracy" votes to inflate the "numbers for his State ticket." C. CLAUS.

Maiden, Nov. 21. n Nov 91

The Socialist Almanac in Seattle.

The Socialist Almanac in Seatus,
To THE PEOPLE.—So well pleased are
we with the "Socialist Almanac" that I
enclose an order for one dozen more for
members of Section Seattle.
To the Socialist who would be informed
on the history of the class struggle in all
countries it is an absolute necessity.
Nothing better can be found for propaganda among finikers who are giving Socialism an honest investigation.
The State Committee of Washington
would recommend Sections to make an extra effort to have it placed in the hands
of all members and students.

Scattle, Wash., Nov. 22.

PEOPLE. The price is one cent a copy, fifty cents a year. And it would be a cheap paper at five times the price. Now, comrades, see what you can do among your fellows. We certainly ought to be able to make up a club of twenty-five members. You can hand your subscriptions over to me, or, if more convenient, entrust them to the care of Fred Roth. I will be responsible for every subscription handed in ampromptily remit them to New York, so that there shall be no delay in the prompt dedivery of the papers.

GEO. MANSFIELD.

Westville, Conn., Nov. 21.

Churchianity is Being Found out. To THE PEOPLE.—In writing this to you. I do not know if it will be put. In print or not, but I do know that such a communication would be debarred from the capitalist, press, but I believe that you are always ready to strike at any standing abuse or belief which tends to keep the people down.

Like, I dare say, a great many more. I have simply thought myself into Socialism, when on looking into the face of this present day robbery, I saw a few living in luxury and ease and millions in want.

But it took me a long time to see through it, brought up as I was in the teachings of the church of being "content in the place where it had pleased God to place me."

But I soon found when a little enlighten.

But I soon found when a little enlighten.

ed that CHURCHIANITY was not
CHRISTIANITY, and that the parsons
were in the business for all they could
make out of it and went hand in hand with
capitalism to keep the people down; that
like Judas, they have betrayed Christis
poor into the hands of the present day
Herods.

In my opinion, organized Christianity, as
it stands to-day, is the biggest monument
of treachery that was ever erected in the
name of Christ, and, like Judas, it has accepted the price—in place and power.

One time I did not, but now I truly en-

name of Christ, and, like Judas, it has accepted the price—in place and power.

One time I did not, but now I truly encountered the following sentiment that I read somewhere:

"It seems strange that bearded, intellectual men should lay broad on the flats of their backs like cooling infants, and such the dogmatic pop served to them in a ritualistic spoon, by an Ecylesiastical DryNurse."

A. C. P. New York, Nov. 22.

Political Review of Massachusetts

Political Review of Massachusetts as indicated by the Election Returns.

'To THE PEOPLE.—The 190,511 votes cast for Wolcott and the 106,967 for Bruce, together with the vote of the Socialist Labor party. Prohibition party and the Social Democratic party, will bring the total vote cast for Governor Tuesday. Nov. 8, up to 316,000, though the total vote for Governor by no means is to be taken as the number of "persons who voted."

In 30 out of the 32 cities in the State the Prohibition party shows a decreased vote in all but four. In the 30 cities, including Boston, where Shapleigh got 637 against 5-66 in 1897, the total vote for the Prohibition candidate for Governor is 2,334 against 5-66 in 1897, the total vote for the Prohibition candidate for Governor is 2,334 against 2,470 in the same places in 1897. With this proportion of loss in the rest of the State, the vote for Shapleigh will be slightly more than 4,000, as against 4,948 in 1897.

Very little work was done by the State Committee and scarcely a meeting was held in the State. The Prohibition leaders been to realize that "conditions" are not the best for an increase in the Prohibition cause, and are waiting for "better times."

In 30 cities the vote of Porret, candidate for Governor of the Social Democratic for Governor of the Social Democratic for Governor of the Social Democratic in two cities, 810 in Haverhill and 539 in Boston.

In Worcester he got 125, being the highest outside of the two cities named. It was

for Governor of the Social Democratic party, 18, 2379. Of this vote 1.345 was cast in two cities, 816 in Haverhill and 539 in Hoston.

In Worcester he got 125, being the highest outside of the two cities named. It was thought that in Worcester Porter's vote would be larger. Addison W. Barr, who formerly belonged to the Socialist Labor party, and who polled 3,000 and some odd votes for Alderman inthat city, last year actively supported Porter and the Socialist Labor party supported Porter and the Socialist Democratic party, but the Socialist Labor party supported Porter and the Socialist Labor party supported Porter and the Socialist Labor party supported Porter and the Socialist Labor party. Peart, the candidate for Governor, getting 453, being double that of last year, this result being largely due to the energetic work of Michael F. Berry.

The returns which have reached the head-quarters of the Socialist Labor party show that the party has polled considerably more than 3 ser cent, of the total voie. Eighty-three towns and cities give Peare 8.782. The same places hast year gave the candidate for Governor 5.762, being a net gain of 35 per cent, over last year.

Since the Socialist Labor party was organized in Massachnsetts it has seen the rise and fall of many labor parties and organizations. The Greenback party flourished from 1870 till 1885, the "National party." the "United Labor party," the "National party," the "United Labor party has witnessed the rise and fall of all these organizations in the stage of public action stronger and more virile than ever, and evidently destined to see the rise and fall of many other competitors for public favor.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23.

Du Bois, Pa., Excellent Educational Move.

To THE PEOPLE.—The increase of our vote here—\$1 isst year, \$141 this year—, has induced Section Du Blois to decide to supply every new member that folius us with a year's subscription of THE PEOPLE or any other of the official organs of the party, and they to reimburse the Section as soon as they are in position to do so. In that way we hope to start the new recruits on the right path from the start. We have a machine in our little Section. Composed of Americans, Lithuanians, Swedes, Scotchmen and Englishmen, and it is well that it is so for they all have their different ficils to work, and I expect that the result will be of vast benefit to us in the near future. Section Du Bols has determined to go order herein for a bundle of PEOPLE, of the next issue is the first step in that Du Bols, Pa., Nov. 23.

Interesting Details on the Rhode Island Vote.

members of Sections Seattle.

To the Socialist who would be informed on the history of the class struggle in all control history of the contro

mill workers are coming out rapidly for Socialism.

The vote in Providence for the municipal ticket was as follows: Baliard, Mayor, 1.721; Thornton, Treasurer, 1.063; Workman, Harbor Master, 1.047; Lee, Overseer of the Poor, 1.776. Reid for Governor isst April got 1.076 votes in Providence. Last year the vote for Mayor was 785. We have gained in one year nearly 50 per cent, for our municipal ticket.

The figures for the municipal ticket in Pawucket are not at hand, but the vote for Mayor is practically 75 per cent, greater than it was last year. Next year Central Falls and Woonsocket will be qualified to put up a municipal ticket. The vote of the two old parties is so close in these two cities that the S. L. P. standa an excellent change of wielding the balance of power. The cutting of the party's political teeth in these two municipalities is going to be a painful process to others far more than the infant.

The new constitution was killed by the votes of the Socialists. It needed 2.70 and

in painful process to others far more than the Infant.

The new constitution was killed by the votes of the Socialists. It needed 2:700 additional votes to carry and it would have taken more than that to offset our vote against the measure. Some of the paperstrankly admit that the defeat of this capitalist scheme to disfranchise workers is due to our efforts, claiming that the 300 or more open air meetings held by us influenced many who were not Socialists to vote against the proposition.

As usual we have to chronicle the continued tendency of the Prohibition party to slide into oblivion. It gathered together less than 1.000 votes in the State, and if it continues this rate and method of growing a year or so will wipe out its percentage as an official party and compel it to resort to momination papers. A prominent manufacturer, who is the head, arms, trunklegs and whole body of the Prohibition party, admitted in public that the S. L. P. was a real political party and entitled to consideration as such.

Providence, R. L. Nov. 27.

Providence, R. L. Nov. 27, NEMO,

Antics of the Boston, Mass., Brewers' Union.

oral Union.

To THE PEOPLE.—Here is a pretty picture. The Deba Deomeracy tried to get on the official municipal ballot in this city and nominates for their first aldermanic candidate one Max Reiser, secretary of Boaton Brewers' Union, which, be it noted, is the stronghold of Debasian in this city.

The D. S. N. P. P. Max-and-Kurzenknabe Union douldy believe in political action, not the class politics advocated by the R. L. P., but fakir opportunity politics of pure and simpledom.

Reiser's own union, at the time he was gathering signatures to get upon the ballot as a Deba Democrat, elected a committee to work with the Union League Club to procure for J. J. McCarthy, one of the Club members, the regular Democratic nomination for Alderman.

BESULT:—One was defeated in his efforts to get upon the ballot, and the other failed to get the Democratic nomination.

This well illustrates the policy of no politics in trade unions.

Boston, Mass. Nov. 28.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. P. G., ROSTON, MASS.-Take the So-cialist Almanac. You will there find all

J. E. B., LYNN, MASS.—Probibition laws are sumptuary laws. There are several such in the nation. D. C., NEW YORK.—All wages are not now paid in lawful money of the United States. The "Pluck-me store" system is an instance in point.

L. B., ALBANY, N. Y.—Shail take my your question on the alliance in an arti-cle. The question you raise merits more than an off-hand answer.

than an off-hand answer.

C. C. C. P. P. LAISANTVILLE. N. Y., and S. R. G., OSHKOSH, WIS.—The transition from Capitalism to Socialism is one that can be accomplished with much less "disturbance" than the transition from Feudalism to Capitalism. Co-operative labor is new an established fact; all that seed be done is the removal of the system of pivate ownership in the now co-operatively operateed plants. The potato having grown, it is a slight matter to enjoy it by scraping off the potato-bug.

Of course such a thing as the capitalist potato-bug raising a "disturbance" is possible, but if they do it won't amount to much. They won't if they see the people in carnest.

E. M. W. POLK, PA.—Correct: likewise

7: M. W., POLK, PA.—Correct: likewise in the case of the law of exchange value, Shall return to this more fully in the "Un-ele Sam and Brother J." column.

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NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

At the recent convention of the International Typographical-Union, held in Syracuse. M. Y., retiring President Presscott introduced a resolution strongly urging the local unious to provide in their "orders of business" for the "discussion of the various phases of the labor question and other matters of public moment having direct bearof public moment having direct bear-ing on the welfare of the wage-earners." The resolution was adopted. arners." The resolution was accepted.
In the "Typographical Journal" for
November 15, Comrade W. J. M'Lavey,
of Syracuse, had the following article
on "The New Trades Unionism":
The action of the Syracuse conven-

The action of the Syracuse convention in adopting the suggestions contained in President Prescott's address relative to the discussion of economic and political questions can not but be encouraging to those who give heed to the tendencies of the times. The possibilities contained in the action of the delegates upon this matter depend with which the membership at large greets the proposed plan. But however great or small this co-operation may be, it is only a matter of time when the logic of events will force us into action along this line. The printers of this country this line. The printers of this country are looked upon to take the initiative in effecting needed reforms in the system of trades unionism at present pre-vailing here. Intelligent action must be founded upon a clear understanding of the situation, and this can come only through a careful study of the under-lying causes. lying causes.

For some time past there has been a

grawing division of sentiment among trades unionists as to the best means of attaining the ends for which they are organized. The conservative element is represented by the "pure and simple" trades imionists, the radical side by the Socialists. The former believe that fair relations can be main-tained between employer and employe through the medium of labor unions, with the strike and boycott as weapons for enforcing their demands, and, as an adjunct, they have a legislative commission to use its influence with the old party politicians in securing labor reforms. The Socialists admit that trades unions have accomplished a great deal of good, but insist that there organizations are no longer able with latter-day capitalism. They maintain that the social problem can not be settled in the industrial field, but that the issue must be fought out in the political field and relief ob-tained through the ballot box; that organized labor must present that same solidarity politically as it presents in-dustrially, and that here is but one class-conscious political party in ex-istence, and that is the Socialist Labor

This last claim of the Socialists may This last carm of the Socialists may seem arrogant, but an examination of the artitude of other political parties will bear out the claim. The Democratic and Republican parties are dominated entirely by the ruling class—the capitalists. The basic principles upon which these parties were organized have long since been lost sight of, and for years both parties have sought and for years both parties have sought the favor of the public through the per-sonality of their respective candidates rather than through principles in-volved. Latterly the war sentiment, upon which they worked for so fong; has died out, and they have come be-fore the people openly as the represen-latives of various capitalistic interests. The tariff issue mean which the work-The tariff issue, upon which the workof this country arrayed themselves against each other at every election. was simply an opportunity for the lat-ter to choose which of two sets of capi-talists should have the privilege of fleecing them of their earnings—the producers of raw material or the manufacturers of that material into commo dities. No matter which side won, the condition of the workingmen as a whole was not appreciately altered. After bamboozling the laboring people as long as possible with promises of bet-ter conditions following the settlement of this issue, the politicians changed the programme and presented the claims for recognition of another group of capitalists—the gold and silver mine barons—and the workingmen decided that they preferred to be fleeced by the gold miners. When the "better times" gold miners. When the "better fimes" promised fail to materialize, they will undoubtedly turn to the other side to be plucked. Occasionally organized labor is "recognized" by the throwing of a political sop to some individual "labor leader," who, after having been taken from the labor field into the political field, is used as a tool to keep the labor interests in line for his party un-til whatever prestige be possessed has waned, when he is allowed to become a "heeler," and labor is again honored by another selection from its ranks.

When, however, the workingmen find their industrial conditions unbearable and go on strike to better them they discover that the whole govern-mental machinery is set in motion against them, and that the friendship of which the politicians spoke so warmly from the stump is manifested in the form of injunctions, militia, regular army and bullets, as witness Homestead, Corr d'Alene, Buffalo, Tonawanda, the great miners' strike East of the Mississippi, the miners' trouble in Cripple Creek, the Pullman unpleasantness, the Brooklyn railway strike, the scenes at Hazleton, Pa., and the latest massacre at Virdet, Ill., not to mention the "keep off the grass" incident at Washington. This record speaks volumes for the "friendship" of the old parties toward the "horny-handed sons of toli," and is a com-mentary upon the wisdom of our seekmentary upon the wisdom of our seck-ing reforms from the legislative, exe-cutive and judicial divisions of the government, which are made up almost entirely of lawyers, serving in the capacity of retainers for the trusts, monopolies and combines which they represent.

represent.

Of the side issues which have come forward with panaceas for the cure of all our ills within the last few years, the one which made the most progress was the People's party. This party stood upon a platform which criticised at strongly as do the Socialists the prevailing order of things, but all this was the sugar-coating around the pill. the sugar-coating around the pill which the silver barons wished the people to swallow, viz., the 16 to 1 medicine. When the silver mine capitalists had used the People's party long enough to establish a prestige for themselves, they discarded it and hired the Democratic band-wagon. The power of the

silver mine owners' money being now taken away from the People's party, those who made up the rank and file will proceed to go into innocuous desuctude.

Then there is the single tax theory. Henry George proposed to transform this earth into an eternal paradise by abolishing all forms of taxation save abolishing all forms of taxation save that on land. It is admitted that this, like nearly all other reforms, would serve as a palliative to our ills.* One of the strong points urged in favor of this theory is that, if put into practice, it would serve as an incentive to owners of vacant land in cities to build upon that land, inasmuch as it would then be taxed equally whether it was improved or not. It is also urged that the vacant farm lands would be the vacant farm lands would be thrown open to the unemployed of the thrown open to the unemployed of the cities. Why, we already have houses to burn—and this is not infrequently done to acquire possession of the insurance money. What we need is the employment to enable us to pay rent for the houses that are already built. And as to the farm lands, what would the unemployed city people do with the land—eat it? They have no money to buy even the necessaries of life, to say nothing of buying the implements necessary to conduct a farm and compete with the labor-saving machinery of the bonanza farmers of the West, who find it difficult to secure a market for their it difficult to secure a market for their products, or even get them to market, unless they "stand in" with the rail-road carriers. Besides, how many men could make a success of farming, even on a small scale, if they did possess the necessary implements? There are enough farm products destroyed an-nually to feed a whole nation because the farmers can not secure a price for their products to cover the cost of transportation to market. But the main objection to this theory is that it would require an amendment to the constitution of the United States to give it force. This would require as great an effort as would the adoption why cut the dog's tail off little by little?

The Prohibitionists, like the single taxers, leave unfouched the whole competitive system, and busy themselves with treating effects, entirely ignoring the cause. So long as the present iniquitous system prevails, so long will there be poverty and unhappiness, and so long will the victims of this system seek to banish their cares in the cup that cheers but inebriates. Morals are the fruits of our environments, not the roots. Change the environments of our people and you make reform possible; attempt to teach or preach morals, and you may talk until your tongue wears out and accomplish naught.

The Socialist Labor party, however, is based upon the science of Socialism as doctrinated by Karl Marx, a German philosopher, historian and economist, who spent the best years of his life in scientific investigations and historical research to secure the data upon which he founded his comprehensive economical work, entitled "Capital," which is called in Germany "the workingman's bible." Marx's mate-rialistic view of history caused him to reject the theory propagated by the old-school political economists, that so-ciety was governed by a blind natural law, as inexorable as that which gov erned the natural phenomena of the universe. He proved that society is an organism and subject to the same laws as other biological forms; that what is has grown out of something what is has grown out of something else that was; that the history of our race shows a series of preparations, and that the present is the parent of the future; that each epoch, at a certain stage of its development, produces the material agents which work for its dissolution and call into existence the negation of the system so dissolved. Thus, slavery gave way to feudalism and serfdom, and this in turn to the present system of unrestricted private enterprise, or capitalism. Human progress has a tendency to shorten the life of the various epochs through which society passes; and while it took centuries of time for the preceding sys-tems of social life to pass through the evolutionary process necessary to our present development, the advances made in the sciences and in the intelligence of the masses, as well as in the industrial world, are rushing us on to the culmination of the present era with all the speed of an express train.

The French revolution in 1780 gave

political expression to the death of the feudal system and the birth of indivi-dualism, but it was not until the greatest revolutionist of the age, steam power, burst into the industrial field a few short years ago, that the new era began to assume its full power. With such leaps and bounds did this new such leaps and bounds did this new factor hurry us along, that it was less than a score of years before the ruling class was confronted by a troublesome offspring of the new industrial conditions in the form of the sonomic issue of slavery, which would not down until thousands of lives and millions of dollars had been sacrificed in a bloody revolution. In less than half a score of years after the adjustment of this trouble came the first of a long series of the life of our nation. With of crises in the life of our nation. With each recurring crises came a shortening of the intervening period. The in-dustrial revolutions of 1877, 1886, and 1832, serve to mark the progress of our swift march toward the culmination. Of course, the historical development

* This sentence is probably a misprint. Comrade M Lavey shows quite clearly in the latter pair of the paragraph that the single tax would not even act as a pallative for the lils that to-day afflict the working class; under it the competitive system of production would continue its course with just as much devastation as marks its trail to-day. The single tax idea is quite fully covered by the following pamphiets published at ave cents speci by the Labor News Company, 64 East 4th street, New York:

phiets published at five cents pach by the Labor News Company, 64 East 4th street, New York:

"Socialism and the Single Tax"—a debate between W. C. Wright and H. Que'h, Mr. Weight represqu's the Eights' L. a Restoration League, while Mr. Oucle's, w'o is a well known English Socialist, presents cogent reasons to show that there is n't ing in the single tax for the working cines. The debate took place at Birmingham, Engliand, two years ago.

Single Tax vs. Socalism"—a debate between Comrade Joh Harriman (who has just conducted such a ylgorous campaign for Governor of California and Congressman Mediure, also of California, Mediure is the high priest of single taxism, and it will do the Socialist good to see how livile the high priest knows about Socialism. For obvious reasons the Single Tax League has never circulated this debate.

And for an article that makes the average single tax argument look indricous, see THE PEOPLE of Sectember 25, 1888, wherein Comrade Fred Long has an art it on the subject entitled: "The Phi'csophy of Red Herrings."—Ed. THE PEOPLE.

ter are satisfied to deal with effects, while the former have gone past that stage and are striving to remove the causes which produce the effects. Re-gardless of the existence of Socialism, the laws which are impelling the capi-talistic system on to destruction would continue to operate. Socialists do not create those laws; they simply point them out and endeavor to hasten their final outcome. They do not desire the trades unionists to forsake their organizations, nor do they wish them to rush pell-mell into political action, endorsing this or that parry or candidate. They insist that the emancipation of the la-boring class must be achieved by that class itself. We must be clear upon the fact that not until ye have over-thrown the capitalist system of private ownership in the machinery of produc-tion, and made this the property of the people; not until we can vote intelli gently for principles, not men; not un-til we have recognized the fact that politics is not, like religion, a private concern, any more than are our and our hours of labor; not until we understand that for the same reason that the organization of labor dictates wages, hours, etc., in the interest of the working class, for that same reason must it dictate politics also, and that politics is inseparable from wages: not unfil we are perfectly clear upon these points can we hope to progress in the right direction.

What is the first great step in this

direction? The formation of lyceums and debating societies in connection with our trades unions for the study and discussion of economic and politi cal questions. President Prescott, is conservative in his views. He has, however, the faculty of foreseeing with remarkable clearness the probable out-come of given conditions and of acting accordingly; and it is the duty of every Socialist, as well as everymember who is dissatisfied with our present trades organization, to strive for the success of his proposed innovation, for therein lies the key to the situation.

This article certainly reveals thought A few years ago the printers were in the habit of sticking their thumbs in the arm-holes of their vests and say ing: "Your inventor can never inyent a machine that will think; therefore there will always be type to set." About that time a group of capitalists began to exploit one Otto Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, and, although the inventor has not invented a machine that will think, the Mergenthaler Linotype is evidently making the printers

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Meeting of Nov. 29th, with W. H. Wherry in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 26 showed receipts \$201.18; expenditures \$222.77. H. Stabl resigned as treasurer of the committee and A. 8. Brown was elected in his place. The last communication of Union No. 90, headed "Truth vs. Fiction." was ordered printed in THE PEOFLE as a document, together with the other document in the Seldenberg matter. Communications from Buffalo, explaining that addresses for Sila had been sent, and seiting forth the reasons for the delay, we're received and the matter considered seited. The State Committee of Washington reported 900 votes for their candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, with fifteen counties still to hear from. Section Saginaw, Mich., reported baving organized an English branch, and will, in the near future organize also a Polish branch.

A communication was received from the Board of Appeals bearing upon the trouble in Section Destoit. The committee on Detroit matter being unable to report before next meeting, consideration of the foregoing communication was laid over. The business report of the "Arbeiterseitung" Publishing Association was received and placed on file.

Charters were granted to new sections in Muncie, Ind.; Norwood, Mass.; New Castle and Latrobe, Pa.

L. A. MALKIEL, Becording Sec'y.

tle and Latrobe, Pa.
L. A. MALKIEL, Becording Sec'y.

A special meeting of Section Philadelphia will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, on Sunday evening, December 4th, at 8 p. m., to consider the advisability of going into the manicipal campaign of 1859. All Philadelphia comrades are argently requested to be present at this meeting. By request of the Central Committee. Fraternally Yours, 374. FRANK STREIT, Secretary.

Wageworker

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of society is but one of the many phases of the question with which Socialism deals, but it has been dwelt upon at some length in this article because of the disposition of some of our craftsmen to sneer at Socialism as Utopian and idealistic, and to regard Socialists as a pack of visionaries. Why. Socialists are the result of the present system, just as are the trades unionists, with this difference: The latter are satisfied to deal with effects,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Socialist Labor party or the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive

of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of pointes is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the allenation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again: through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy.

Again; through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of ine wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, t the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it relterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struzgle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production.

The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under con-trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but

trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reagons,

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

complied with.

The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money,
 Congressional legislation providing for the scientime management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
 Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
 Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.
 Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
 Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

city, state and nation). 13. All wages to b

city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

municipal), wherever it exists. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

18. Municipal self-government.

18. Municipal seif-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

tuencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

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